GAKTTERC 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK -----x 2 3 IN RE: TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 4 03 MDL 1570 (GBD) (FM) ----x 5 New York, N.Y. 6 October 20, 2016 7 11:30 a.m. 8 Before: 9 HON. SARAH NETBURN, 10 Magistrate Judge 11 **APPEARANCES** 12 KREINDLER & KREINDLER Attorneys for Ashton Plaintiffs 13 BY: JAMES KREINDLER 14 MOTLEY RICE Attorneys for Burnett Plaintiffs BY: ROBERT T. HAEFELE 15 JODI WESTBROOK FLOWERS 16 ANDERSON KILL & OLICK 17 Attorneys for O'Neill Plaintiffs and Plaintiff's Executive Committee BY: JERRY S. GOLDMAN 18 WIGGINS, CHILDS, QUINN & PANTAZIS 19 Attorneys for Havlish and Hoglan Plaintiffs 20 BY: TIMOTHY B. FLEMING DENNIS G. PANTAZIS 21 22 23 24 25

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(In open court, case called)

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THE COURT: Good morning. Why don't I ask that just those people who are going to be speaking identify themselves, because otherwise we'll spend the whole morning introducing ourselves.

MR. CARTER: Good morning, your Honor, Sean Carter from Cozen O'Connor. I'm counsel for the plaintiffs in the federal insurance action and I serve as a member of the Plaintiffs Executive Committee as well.

MR. HAEFELE: Good morning, your Honor, Robert Haefele from Motley Rice for the Burnett plaintiffs and for PEC as well.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KREINDLER: Good morning, your Honor, Jim Kreindler. We have the Ashton plaintiffs, and I'm one of the co-chairman of the Death and Injury Committee.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. FLOWERS: Good morning, your Honor, Jodi Flowers also on behalf of the Burnett plaintiffs and co-lead of the PEC with Mr. Kreindler.

MR. KABAT: Good morning, your Honor, Alan Kabat for Dr. Al-Turki, et al. and five other defendants.

MR. COTTREAU: Good morning, your Honor, and welcome to the case, Steve Cottreau from Clifford Chance for Dubai Islamic Bank.

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MR. NASSAR: Good morning, your Honor, Waleed Nassar on behalf of the Muslim World League and the International Islamic Relief Organization.

MR. GOETZ: Good morning, your Honor, Frederick Goetz for the World Assembly of Muslim Youth. I'm co-counsel with Omar Mohammedi, and Mr. Mohammedi was taken ill this morning so he's not here.

THE COURT: I hope he recovers well.

MR. GOETZ: Thank you.

MR. FLEMING: Good morning, your Honor, Timothy
Fleming, Wiggins, Childs, Pantazis, Fisher & Goldfarb, counsel
for the plaintiffs in Hoglan, et al. versus Iran, et al., and
also counsel in the Havlish case.

MR. PANTAZIS: Good morning, your Honor, Dennis

Pantazis also with the Wiggins Childs firm representing the same clients.

MR. SALERNO: Good morning, your Honor, Peter Salerno, Salerno & Rothstein, representing the defendant Yassin Kadi.

MR. KRY: Your Honor, Robert Kry with Molo Lamken representing the defendant Dallah Avco.

MR. GOLDMAN: Jerry Goldman, Anderson Kill, for the O'Neill plaintiffs, Plaintiff's Executive Committee.

THE COURT: Good morning, everybody.

So as we now know, the case has been reassigned to me. I won't tell you the way in which it was reassigned, but I

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consider myself fortunate to have this case, and I'm looking forward to working with all of you to manage this case in a way that makes sense for everybody.

I have an agenda for the items that I want to talk about. Let me mention those to you so that we all keep them in mind, and then we can proceed from there, and if there are other things that you want to share with me, I'm happy to hear them. I'm hoping we'll be able to come up with a protocol so we can move these cases forward, address the sort of immediate issues with respect to the funds and some of the issues that have come out of the recent decisions that I have issued and make sure that we are focused on the future.

So on my list of agenda items for today is to just make sure I understand so I can report to Judge Daniels whether or not we're going to be expecting any objections from the recent reports and recommendations that I have issued, or whether or not he can go ahead and execute those judgments when the time for objections has expired.

I also want to speak about some recent applications that have been made in the Bauer and Ashton cases, there may have been another in addition recently, that is aimed to be consistent with the reports and recommendations that I have issued recently.

I would like to hear what the Plaintiffs Executive Committee believes will be the protocol with respect to the

Saudi Arabia cases, and I want to talk about sort of both procedurally when we think those are going to be back in the district court. And I want to talk about whether or not the folks that are in this room anticipate there being additional cases brought, there may be another unrelated to the 9/11 terrorist attacks, if so or if not, whether or not an application will be made to MDL panel in the first instance.

Going back to my prior reports and recommendations, I want to talk about my punitive damages ruling and set a briefing schedule on that particular issue.

We have tried to canvass this massive docket and get ourselves up to speed as quickly as possible. It is our understanding that there are two pending motions, a motion to compel in the Dallah Avco motion to compel, and I believe there's also a motion for sanctions that's been fully briefed. I want to make sure that those are the only two motions that are pending judicial resolution, and then just sort of talk about where we go from here.

So that's on my agenda list. And to the extent you all came with other items that you want me to talk about, I'm happy to hear from you all as well.

Unless there are any objections, why don't we begin with what's going on now with respect to the judgments that are being sought against Iran and the need to get those judgments finalized in order to allow the plaintiffs to apply to the

funds.

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So with respect to those plaintiffs for whom I have already issued reports and recommendations, does anybody anticipate filing any objections that Judge Daniels should know about?

MR. KREINDLER: Good morning, your Honor. No, because time is of the essence.

While we're here, let me just take a minute to talk about the fund and the stages the fund will operate under. The fund is a very unusual fund. It's written in a way so that 98 percent of the 9/11 victims cannot receive any money from the fund as it is now because the 9/11 award is deemed to trump whatever judgment you get and you have got a 100 percent setoff. So the only people who can go into the fund as it exists now are the non-VCF people, our clients who continued with their suits against American and United and eventually settled. We have submitted those to your Honor. And your Honor is quite right, punitive damages are not awardable in the fund nor is prejudgment interest, so in the key components we're anxious to get final judgments so we can participate.

Ken Feinberg's deadline for submitting the cases that had final judgments was October 12, and we submitted four cases by that deadline. The reason the timing is significant is he's got a little more than a billion dollars to spend on all these judgments. He has to total them up and then figure out what

percentage everyone can get. At the end of the day it may be very modest, it may be 6, 7, 8 percent, and no matter how big the judgment is, it's effectively capped at \$25 million.

We are anxious to get final judgments in the dozen cases we just submitted to you. With those final judgments, we want to get them to Mr. Feinberg so he can include them in the mix of cases he's looking at now and so we can get some money from the fund.

THE COURT: You mentioned an October 12 deadline. What does that mean for cases where judgments are being entered now?

MR. KREINDLER: So the deadline is 90 days from final judgment, but the reason we're in a rush is he's going to spend all the money he has by the end of the year. So for cases that get final judgments in January, February, there's not going to be any money left.

Now the fund may be replenished if another bank gets into trouble for moving Iranian assets, it's possible that money could come into the fund. But to share in this very limited pot, we really do need to get applications in immediately, "immediately" being the next couple of days or a week.

THE COURT: So we understand that and we are working -- the case was only just transferred to us, so we are working as quickly as possible to get judgments out. And I

think the 14-day deadline for objections will run I think next Wednesday on some of the cases and I think next Friday on others. And absent hearing that there's going to be an objection filed by the plaintiffs, and we don't expect anything filed by the Iranians, but you never know, I think you'll get judgments then. So you should have those judgments by the end of next week.

And with respect to applications that are being filed now, again, I think we have set a framework so everybody understands what we're talking about here. We plan on moving on those as quickly as possible. So our goal, as the Court, is to get those judgments out certainly by the first half of November. That sounds like it will still work for everybody.

MR. KREINDLER: I think so. What he said to me and to some others is if you get some applications in the end of October, I should be able to include them in my calculation of who is going to share in the money I have now. So that's why timing is of the essence.

In terms of our briefing punitive, we appreciate that, and just to reiterate, neither punitive damages or prejudgment interests are elements you can get from Ken Feinberg's fund now for purposes of this partial final judgment.

Just one more point on it. In addition, we're in somewhat of a quandary on this point. We have four cases with final judgments and we have got our applications in. In those

cases, Judge Maas, as you know, used the multiplier of punitive of 3.44, and 9 percent interest rate is the issue of New York versus federal. When you ask — and by briefing on punitive, it might make sense to also include the 9 versus the 4.9 percent prejudgment interest point, because we have got this inconsistency between the first judgments rendered in Havlish of 4.9 and ours at 9, but that I'm throwing out.

And then the last thing and then I will sit down is even apart from these limited number of cases where the people did not go to the VCF and participate in the fund, we do intend, moving forward, to get judgments for all the 9/11 families against Iran in case the legislation is changed to permit all 9/11 plaintiffs to share. Or in the event that there is ever a resolution with Iran itself outside the fund, we think it's better to have final judgments for everybody rather than just 10 percent of the 9/11 plaintiffs. But there is certainly no urgency, and that will take many months to run through hundreds of thousands of cases to do that.

MR. FLEMING: Tim Fleming for the Hoglan plaintiffs.

To add a little bit to what Mr. Kreindler explained about the fund, what he says was correct with respect to the estates who have recovered in the VCF-1, the 9/11 fund, there is the problem of them being canceled out by the VCF award that they got in those proceedings. That does not apply to other family members who did not get an award from the 9/11 fund

which covers a great deal of the Hoglan plaintiffs for whom you in your report and recommendation to Judge Daniels did receive a recommended award.

And so we want to be sure that we can move -- what we did was we submitted to Judge Daniels the day before yesterday exactly what you told us to do in the report and recommendation, and that is submitted to a chart where everybody who got those recommendations together with a proposed order.

We didn't file a formal 54(b) motion, but we wanted to make sure that those do get acted on because we do plan to file some objections for some of the persons who were not found to be functional equivalents of immediate family. And we didn't want the filling of those objections to delay an entry of judgment for those who did receive a recommendation and would, in our view, be eligible for the VSST fund. So if there is anything else to do, we stand ready to do that, but we think we made that clear to Judge Daniels in our letter to him.

As I said, we are going to file some objections on behalf of some of the people and also want to point out there are two estates which your Honor has not ruled -- given a recommendation with respect to, that's the Rowe family and the Shefi family, and I want to point that out.

THE COURT: They're on my radar screen.

MR. FLEMING: Thank you very much.

MR. BAUMEISTER: Good morning, your Honor, Mitch
Baumeister, Baumeister & Samuels. Good to see you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good to see you.

MR. BAUMEISTER: I agree with everything that has been said. I'm not going to belabor the point, but I think we need a little structure, because in the Bauer case, in which you issued the order, the two points I think you are concerned about whether there would be objections would be the interest rate and the punitive damages issue. And on behalf of the Bauer plaintiffs, Baumeister & Samuels clients, we do not intend to offer any objections, and I do not believe anyone in this courtroom is going to offer objections on the interest rate or the punitive damages to Judge Daniels. If they are, they can speak up now.

I think Jim's point is to the extent there may be some issue we would like to look at with respect to the 9 percent versus the 4.6, because there is an inconsistency in that I have clients who have Judge Daniels' orders with 9 percent and with punitive multipliers. And as a result, they stand in a class that is going to be distinct depending upon your Honor's ruling on the interest and on the punitive damages. So we'll have an inconsistency in the class of people. So we'll have Client A where they will get a multiplier and 9 percent interest, and then depending upon your Honor's ruling it may be different. So I don't know how the Court handles that issue,

and I wanted to bring to the Court's attention.

THE COURT: I'm well aware of the issue.

MR. BAUMEISTER: So that's number one.

Number two, having dealt with Ken Feinberg quite a bit along with Jim and the VCF fund, the next issue, the objections, I don't think there's going to be any objections.

In terms of whether there's money in the Iran pot or not is immaterial, it's a question of the clients are eligible and have the right to do it, certain clients, and therefore as lawyers we have to protect that right and go forward. And there really are two classes of people that have the potential. And the 4.6, of the frequently asked questions for the Iran fund, Ken Feinberg, who I had a recent conversation with, has clarified that anyone who has gotten a VCF award, generally spouses and children, will not be eligible to recover money under the Iran fund.

But as Hoglan has just said, there is another distinct category within the definition of the Iran fund of the beneficial class under the frequently asked questions, and they essentially cut it off at spouses and children can't get anything under 4.6. But we now have parents and siblings, and the Court has expanded that potential class by also adding what I call the tertiary relationship-type test for people who may not fit within the exact definition, at least under the default judgment. Whether that will be accepted ultimately by the Iran

fund is another issue.

So the point is here we have two classes of people that clearly we, in our Bauer complaint, are filing default judgments on behalf, and that is the parents and siblings who were not covered by the VCF fund, and the tangential relationship people, whether or not they can recover from the Iran fund or not. We will get you additional briefing to see whether the nexus of the relationship is good enough for the Court to hold they're entitled as a beneficiary to get money under the default judgment.

So this is a long-winded way of saying that these are the issues that are confronting the Court and us as attorneys representing our clients, these are the classes of people. And we would also ask that the Court, if you -- like Hoglan, I think as a practical matter, whether someone was a stepfather and not within the intestacy or the direct lineage you want additional evidence, we would be happy to give that to you.

But we would like to see, if all possible -- we understand the Court has been incredibly responsive, working very hard and getting us very quick answers -- to understand people with a relationship test becomes a question mark, we would like to have a chance to brief that issue but not hold up the people who fall into the class as parents and siblings, so we get a default judgment so we get in front of Ken Feinberg before the money runs out or maybe supplement it.

So I don't know if I clarified any of the issues for the Court or I made them murkier, but I tried my best to tell you these are the things that we're grappling with now.

THE COURT: Let me tell you how I have been approaching this, which hopefully has been self-evident.

I'm sort of looking at low hanging fruit because I understand you have immediate needs, and so we have been issuing our orders with that in mind, the things that I think are the least complicated versus things that get progressively more complicated. I'm aware that we have two non-citizen estates outstanding that fall within the more complicated category, so we're working on getting something out as soon as possible on those family members' claims.

So let me talk about a few items.

One, Mr. Kreindler, you mentioned that you would like -- and I think, Mr. Baumeister, you intimated as well -- an opportunity to challenge not just the punitive damages piece, which I have invited, but also the interest issue, the prejudgment interest. I think as a procedural matter probably what makes the most sense for you all is to submit something to Judge Daniels that indicates that you intend to object to the --

MR. BAUMEISTER: Judge, we're not objecting to it. You asked for briefing. I'm not objecting.

Jim, are you objecting?

MR. KREINDLER: No.

MR. BAUMEISTER: I want the Court to understand, we're not objecting to the way you're handling it. You asked us to brief the punitive damages, and all we ask is you give us a chance to brief that. But we're not here to object to your order that you issued in Bauer and —

THE COURT: So long as you understand that --

MR. BAUMEISTER: The time run and we waive our right, we understand that.

THE COURT: The recommendation that I have given with respect to prejudgment interest thus far, if you don't object, your opportunity to object for these particular individuals will pass.

MR. BAUMEISTER: We understand.

THE COURT: Good. So then to your point about different cases, trust me, I did a lot of legal research working with my law clerk trying to get as good a handle on the law as I can. I think the law is a bit of a mess, as I'm sure you all have come to realize, and it's not clear to me that the path that Judge Maas took, while I think it is one that is defensible, when I look at the case law it's not clear that his conclusions grew out of the way the case law developed.

And so rather -- I know you all were doing what I understand you to be doing, which is just to follow what Judge Maas had done in the past, and that makes perfect sense.

Because I think it's a more complicated issue, I didn't want to make a recommendation to Judge Daniels without the benefit of your thinking on this issue.

And given that this was not part of the fund, it made more sense in my view to set aside this very significant issue that I think is significant for the families. I think it's significant for questions about how families are treated within cases and within single terrorist attacks and how the law has developed generally. Much of this law arises out, of as you know, a totally different terrorist attack with a totally different volume of participants in those litigations. So when you get to a case like this one, when the numbers start getting so enormous, I think you have to pull back for a minute and make sure we're following the law in a rational way. So we can talk about where we're going to go with that.

Before we move on, on the immediate needs, some of the plaintiffs, I believe in Bauer and Ashton, recently submitted applications to me for non-immediate family members. My understanding is that a lot of these are not supported by individual -- Mr. Baumeister, I think some of these are your clients, maybe, but they're not personal affidavits submitted, it's just a lawyer affidavit, which struck me as unusual. Certainly the other cases that I have been looking at already there was a personal affidavit.

And I guess I would like to hear from you -- obviously

your testimony or attorney affidavit wouldn't be admissible at trial. I appreciate we're in a different posture. I think the best practice is to have individual affidavits, and I'm wondering whether or not that is something that you're working on or whether it's something I can expect.

MR. BAUMEISTER: To break it down, you used a term of art there, which, as you said, is confusing, and that was immediate family members. It is our belief that when you define for default judgment purposes and ultimately in the fund, the Iran fund, immediate family, spouse, children, parents and siblings, beyond that cut off we then get into what I call other potential beneficiaries.

So I don't think the Court is saying to me if you have a parent or you have a brother or sister you need a personal affidavit from them. What I think the Court has asked for in the Hoglan cases and in the Bauer cases, of which we have three, is if there's a situation where there isn't a clear what I call intestacy nexus of either parent, spouse, children, parent or sibling, and in those, like a stepfather or stepdaughter, a relationship where someone had a very close relationship but didn't formally adopt them, you have asked us to get personal affidavits on those three cases, and we will endeavor to do that.

That is a little more complicated given that we have got to go back to the clients and got to explain it to them,

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and we will get that for the Court in what I call categories of clients that fall outside of the four classes that are recognized under the Iran fund and generally recognized in the default judgments that we have gotten.

THE COURT: So with respect to your case, the Bauer case, you believe there are three individuals who fall within that category?

MR. BAUMEISTER: Yes. In fact, your law clerk wrote us, three solatium plaintiffs who claim to be what I call, and call them now, functionally equivalent of an immediate family member. So that means to me that they fall outside the four categories I just mentioned.

And you said to me: Would you -- on those three functionally equivalent solatium damage plaintiffs, would you please give us more than your attorney's affidavit? We will endeavor to do that. We thoughts the lawyer's affidavit would be sufficient. If it's not for this Court, we will go to the clients and get individual affidavits to create a quantum of proof that you're comfortable with to make a decision upon.

THE COURT: Are there any other plaintiffs that are seeking judgments at this time that have not been presented to me or that fall outside of the immediate category and for which I would want personal affidavits?

MS. FLOWERS: May it please the Court, Jodi Flowers on behalf of the Burnett plaintiffs.

We do expect to have received confirmation of service literally any moment and file it, and then we will seek our defaults in an additional subcategory of our plaintiffs that will be following the same framework that you put forward.

THE COURT: Is that confirmation of service?

MS. FLOWERS: Upon Iran. We were able to get back from the State Department confirmation of service of process, which was the first step that we had to file before we could get our default.

THE COURT: So you don't have a default yet.

MS. FLOWERS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you have a sense of when you will be making that application?

MS. FLOWERS: I think the application should probably go in this week if not early next week.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, Sean Carter on behalf of federal insurance plaintiffs. So the commercial plaintiffs in the federal insurance action also have judgments against Iran, liability judgments. A subset of them filed affidavits and received damages awards approved by Judge Maas and then entered by Judge Daniels. Another subset of them had not yet filed their damages affidavits, and we're going to be doing that shortly following the same process that we did, it's a personal affidavit of a corporate representative.

THE COURT: Are they eligible for funds?

MR. CARTER: They are not. So we sort deferred and held back.

THE COURT: So if we put you on the back burner you won't be offended.

MR. CARTER: I will not be offended, and I held off to stay on the back burner.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. FLEMING: I just wanted to be clear that for all the functional equivalents for everyone in the Hoglan case we did submit personal affidavits rather than lawyer affidavits.

I wanted to make clear you're not waiting for anything from us.

THE COURT: As I sit here right now, I'm not sure, but if you haven't heard from us, then probably not. Thank you.

MR. KREINDLER: Your Honor, just one thought that occurred to me here. While we're talking about the solatium claims, it's clear that siblings have those claims. When we're talking about more remote family members, uncle, aunts, stepparents, half siblings, it might be helpful for the Court for us to, along with briefing punitive damages, submit a brief on how wide we believe the circle should go, because we're dealing with 3,000 deaths and the circle could grow very, very large. So rather than just dealing with it on the basis of the relative handful of cases you have so far, it might make sense to do some briefing on functional equivalent and who can

participate.

And on punitive damages, our history is the same as yours from dealing with Libya, we're used to a more uniform result, but of course we have the precedent in this case and others of the multipliers. So we would like to give some thought to that and submit briefing on punitive damages, but maybe a schedule to brief all the issues that this fund is causing the Court to have to deal with quickly might make some sense to do it on a comprehensive basis.

THE COURT: Sure. For those of you -- Mr. Kreindler raised my prior involvement, so in case anyone is interested, when I was a lawyer before I was a judge I represented a certain number of families in litigation against Libya rising out of the Pan Am bombing of Flight 103. I do not believe there is a conflict. I thought about it when the case was reassigned to me. I was not a member of the plaintiff's committee, although I was colleagues with Mr. Kreindler and Mr. Baumeister, so I raise that issue.

If anyone thinks there's a problem and wants to make an application to me, I will certainly hear it, but I did consider whether or not I thought there would an appearance of impropriety. This was many years ago, probably six or eight years ago, I don't quite remember, maybe longer, maybe ten years ago or twelve years.

MR. BAUMEISTER: Please don't date us.

THE COURT: In any event, the reference was to the fact that I was a lawyer representing a small number of families in the Pan Am litigation.

MR. BAUMEISTER: Judge, for the Baumeister firm, we see absolutely not even an appearance of impropriety, so it's not an issue as far as we're concerned.

MR. KREINDLER: Of course it's not an issue. You share the same burden we have of a little knowledge and experience can be a dangerous thing, so we're all in the same boat.

THE COURT: So let me talk a little bit about the potential objections to non-immediate family members. It seems to me, again as a procedural matter, we issued an order recommending damages for certain non-immediate family members, stepfamily members and people who are not married but were functional equivalents to spouses, and we denied the balance of the non-immediate family members.

I think that the appropriate procedure would be to lodge objections as to those claims. I appreciate the comment that you never really had the opportunity to brief the issue, and I think it would be fair and appropriate to give you that opportunity, even arguably to do that before me in the first instance if Judge Daniels would prefer that.

I don't know whether or not -- the need for briefing and the urgency, whether or not we'll be able to hit a November

deadline, I think it's unlikely that we will, but as you mentioned, it may be that you want the potential to get these judgments for something that may come in the future.

So I'm fine having briefing on these sort of third-tier family members, but I do think an objection should be lodged before Judge Daniels to preserve your rights. And so I can notify Judge Daniels that you're going to submit an objection, just maybe even a statement of objection, and I can speak with him procedurally about what makes the most sense on how to then actually set forth that objection.

I think what you wanted is the non-objectionable judgments to go forward, and so it seems to me I think the most simple way to go forward would be to submit a short letter to Judge Daniels asking that he enter the partial judgments that have been recommended by me, for you to lodge objections, and I can ask Judge Daniels to sort of re-refer that issue back to me and I can look at punitive damages and these non-immediate family member claims at once at a reasonable briefing schedule. But I think as a procedural matter you should lodge an objection so you haven't waived your right to object to the denials.

Let's talk about what a reasonable briefing schedule would be for now both the punitive damages and the third tier of family members. So we are at October 20. I imagine that there is both a lot of legal research and some factual inquiry

that you are all going to need to do, so I will take my leave from you. I don't know if you want 30 days to brief it, 60 days to brief it. Do you have a sense of what is the schedule that makes the most sense?

MR. KREINDLER: As between the two, I think 60 days makes more sense. We have our hands full with some other aspects of the case that we're going to be talking about. And as I said, the important thing is the non-objectionable judgments going into Mr. Feinberg in the next two weeks, but a briefing on the two other topics in 60 days I think makes sense.

MR. PANTAZIS: I was going to agree, your Honor. We have 88 people that fell in that category. Not all of them may be appealed or objected to, but there is a lot of individual facts to those folks that might require the 60 days, so we would appreciate a 60-day period.

THE COURT: 60 days puts us right before the Christmas holiday. I don't know if that's better or worse for you all.

60 days would get us to December 20, so we could do that,
that's a Tuesday, or we could make it December 23rd, which is a
Friday, or if you would rather, we could look to the first or
second week in January. I leave it to you all.

MR. KREINDLER: I think January is easier.

MR. PANTAZIS: That's fine.

THE COURT: Let's say, unless anyone is superstitious,

Friday the 13th.

So let's set January 13th as the deadline to file these submissions, so we'll be talking about punitive damages and about the non-immediate family members.

I'm going to give the defaulting defendants an opportunity to respond, so I will -- we'll start looking at this issue, but I will not issue a decision probably for 30 days to allow the potential for the defaulting defendants to come forward. So you should assume that I'm going to wait probably until the middle of February. If the defaulting defendants want to file anything, they can file something. I will set it for February 17, and then hearing nothing, I will assume that the motion is fully submitted.

Okay. Let's talk about Saudi Arabia and the new legislation.

MR. CARTER: Sure, your Honor, Sean Carter again on behalf of the PEC.

As I think we indicated in the letter to Judge
Daniels, the plaintiffs were intending to file a motion with
the Second Circuit in the context of the pending appeal of the
dismissals of the kingdom and Saudi High Commission seeking to
have the decision below vacated, the cause remanded to the
district court for further proceedings in accordance with the
new law, and to authorize some repleading.

Per the Second Circuit rules, we reached out to

counsel for Saudi Arabia and for the Saudi High Commission to see whether they would consent. That led to a dialogue about presenting a joint motion to the Second Circuit. And after some back and forth on the actual text of the motion itself, we reached agreement yesterday on a joint motion that will be submitted to the Second Circuit, my expectation is either later today or tomorrow.

So we will jointly be asking for the decision to be vacated, for the case to be remanded for the district court for further proceedings in accordance with the Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act, and then there's likely to be a disagreement about the scope of repleading that should be authorized once the case is back before the district court.

I think we are in agreement that there should be repleading at a minimum to allow for the assertion of the new cause of action that is created under the statute and to invoke the jurisdictional authorization that's embodied in the law.

We also think that there is some additional factual pleading that needs to occur to align the record and the allegations with the requirements of the new law. And so we have not had a chance to speak about a particular schedule for that or what exactly it might look like with counsel for the kingdom. He's been traveling. My expectation is that as soon as he's back we'll begin discussing those issues.

What we did in the proceedings in 2014/2015 was that

we proceeded to file simultaneously our motion to amend at the same time the kingdom and the Saudi High Commission filed their renewed motion to dismiss, and we may very well proceed under that same sort of framework.

THE COURT: Okay. I note that Judge Daniels has scheduled a conference for January 18, so presumably by then, which is three months from now, the case will have been remanded back to this Court. I'm wondering if it make sense to hold off on any motion practice until that conference, which will, one, give you some additional time to continue speaking with your adversary about whether or not any agreements can be reached with respect to the amendment — I don't know if you have provided your adversary with the draft amendment.

MR. CARTER: We have not, your Honor.

THE COURT: So that will give you the time to do that.

I think what I would recommend is to have you draft your proposed amended pleading and provide it to counsel, allow some conversation about that, and then when we meet jointly on January 18 we can discuss whether or not your adversary, having seen and reviewed the pleading, is willing to consent to its amendment and set schedules either for a motion to amend, or if it's not necessary, the anticipated motion to dismiss.

MR. CARTER: I'm happy to communicate that back to counsel for the two defendants at issue, and if there's any concern on our part we can advise your Honor and Judge Daniels

in writing.

THE COURT: The goal should be that we're not filing motions before we meet again on that particular issue.

MR. CARTER: Thank you, your Honor. The other question your Honor raised was whether or not we expected additional cases to be filed against the kingdom, and I think your Honor referenced cases not involving the September 11 attacks. We don't expect other cases unrelated to the September 11 attacks. With that said, there are a universe of victims and family members of the September 11 attack, victims who have not previously filed suit against the kingdom, and there's obviously a potential that some of those folks will come forward at this point and file claims.

To the extent we are aware of firms that have broad representation in the 9/11 family community, we have gone out to them and tried to bring them under the umbrella of the Plaintiffs Executive Committee to try and promote an orderly process with respect to any further claims that might be filed so that pleadings look relatively the same and so that we can try and coordinate any further proceedings as to the kingdom as much as is possible.

I think that we have done a good job in identifying most of the camps that fall into that universe, but we can't be sure that we have reached out to everyone.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that one case was

recently filed. I don't know if the lawyer representing those plaintiffs is here today.

There was just recently a case filed and an application to be deemed related. One question that we, the Court, has is whether or not the appropriate protocol is to first go to the MDL panel before coming here or filing and then filing with the MDL panel. It seems to me that it probably makes the most sense to have cases be blessed through the MDL panel before they are formally placed into this MDL here. Is that the recommendation that you're giving to lawyers that you're reaching out to?

MR. CARTER: I think we would. I think we would tell them if they file elsewhere and they want to come into the MDL, the best approach is to notify the judicial panel of the multi-district litigation of the related case and then expect a conditional transfer order would be issued. And if there's no objection, then they would become part of the MDL relatively quickly.

THE COURT: And that would also be true, I think, for people who are filing in the first instance in the Southern District of New York.

MR. CARTER: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: We want to let the MDL panel know that we anticipate that there may be an additional body of cases that are coming in now as a result of this litigation so they can be

looking to that and turning it around quickly. So it seems to me the message I can send back to them is yes, we anticipate having some number of additional cases brought against the kingdom, they will be related to the 9/11 attacks and not separate claims, and that the parties will make an application to the MDL panel when they file. Is that accurate?

MR. CARTER: That's what we'll recommend.

THE COURT: That's what you're recommending.

Okay. We think it makes the most sense for things to run through the MDL panel so that we all have a firm sense of what is in and what is not in this case

MR. CARTER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good. All right. Next thing on my list is the Dallah Avco motion to compel.

Are the parties who brought that here?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, it was filed on behalf of the plaintiffs generally. It is fully briefed, as your Honor is aware, and counsel for Dallah Avco and plaintiffs are prepared today to discuss with your Honor a date for argument, if that makes sense.

THE COURT: I don't know that I'm ready to discuss a date for argument, but I think I would benefit from a two-minute primer on what the motion is about.

MR. CARTER: Sure, your Honor. Very broadly speaking, the plaintiffs have alleged that Dallah Avco provided

essentially a cover job to an individual named Omar Al-Bayoumi. Omar Al-Bayoumi was a Saudi residing in the United States in the San Diego area who, according to the 9/11 Commission and various other reports, provided direct assistance to two of the 9/11 highjackers, Khalid Al-Mihdhar and Nawaf Al-Hazmi, after they arrived in the United States.

It's relatively undisputed that Bayoumi did provide some assistance to them. There are various disputes surrounding whether or not he did so knowingly, the full nature of that dispute, there's also a question surrounding Bayoumi as to the true nature of his relationship to the Saudi government. Bayoumi was on government payroll for many years, allegedly on secondment to Dallah Avco, while he was here in the United States purportedly to pursue educational activities. The plaintiffs have alleged that in fact Bayoumi was a part of a network of undisclosed Saudi government agents here in the United States who were reporting to the kingdom's Ministry of Islamic Affairs, and that he provided support to the highjackers at the direction of a cleric resident in the Los Angeles Consulate of — the Saudi Los Angeles consulate.

And so with regard to Dallah Avco, the claims essentially proceeded up to appeal before the Second Circuit as to whether or not Dallah Avco had directed his tortious activity at the United States by, as we said, providing a cover job to Bayoumi that allowed him to carry out his undisclosed

activities here in the United States.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the dismissal of Dallah Avco and remanded the case for jurisdictional discovery. We have had some disputes regarding the appropriate scope of that discovery, and I will allow counsel for Dallah Avco to address their position. Our view is obviously that it encompasses documents related to Dallah Avco's relationship with Omar Bayoumi as well as communications with the Saudi government concerning Mr. Bayoumi.

There were also indications in some of the FBI reports that have been declassified that witnesses felt there were additional undisclosed employees on the Dallah Avco payroll who never showed up for work, and so we served discovery surrounding those issues. One of the problems that we encountered in the context of that is that Dallah Avco, during the course of litigation, took the records relating to the project on which Bayoumi was seconded, put them in a giant warehouse, for lack of a better term, in a relatively disorganized manner, and they became increasingly disorganized over time.

So there is a dispute in the motion as to whether or not the efforts Dallah Avco has undertaken today are adequate to have returned all the potentially relevant records. We identified some specific records that we think are especially important to the theories that have been advanced that we

believe are missing from what we received, and Dallah Avco's position, again, I will let them speak to that.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. That helps.

MR. KRY: For some additional context, first in terms of the facts, Dallah Avco's role with respect to the Saudi government was that there was a project for an air navigation assistance support project for which Dallah Avco essentially acted as a contractor providing manpower, procurements, and payroll processing services.

Mr. Al Bayoumi was one of I think about 1,500 employees that were attached to that Saudi project, and so, as with other employees, Dallah Avco essentially handled payroll. Its relationship with Mr. Al Bayoumi, its knowledge about his activities, was extremely minimal. All the evidence that has been produced in the case so far has shown that Dallah Avco did not supervise his work, doesn't direct his work, and so many of the complaints that are raised with this motion to compel I think rest on the misimpression that they are expecting us to have more — they're expecting Dallah Avco to have more than it would logically have given the very limited relationship between Dallah Avco and Mr. Al Bayoumi.

On the specific points that are raised in the motion,

I think it really falls into two categories. About half of the

60 or so requests they served sought documents relating to

Mr. Al Bayoumi, various types of documents, and we never

disputed those are fair game. So on those issue, what the motion really comes down to is: Has Dallah Avco's search been comprehensive and thorough enough?

As set out in our opposition papers, we believe that it absolutely has. We face special challenges, and that was alluded to. Many of the documents were in off-site storage, not for any nefarious reason, but that's where they were stored. So it was a major undertaking that took a ton of resources and a lot of expense from our client to retrieve those to find everything. Our client went through the warehouse not once but twice to dig that all that stuff up and bring it back.

And I think our opposition papers make a persuasive showing that whatever there is that relates to Mr. Al Bayoumi we searched for several times and produced whatever we have been able to come up with. And the documents on that are not just our opposition, but in connection with the opposition we filed a lengthy and very detailed affidavit from the general counsel of the Dallah Group who is in charge of Dallah Avco's legal defense. So there's a very detailed factual record in terms of what was done with the search and why we believe it's comprehensive enough to find the documents relating to Mr. Al-Bayoumi that the plaintiffs are seeking.

The second half of the motion to compel relates to broader topics that do not relate to Mr. Omar Bayoumi, and in a

number of respects we have -- through the meet and confer process we tried to accommodate those concerns. For example, some of the things they mentioned, they raised the issue of: Are there other employees who are similarly situated to Mr. Al-Bayoumi?

While one thing we did in response to that is we not only looked for and produced all the documents relating to Mr. Al-Bayoumi's comments about that ANSS project, but we also went through all the 1,500 other employees files and looked for any evidence of anyone else that had similarly been seconded to the project from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. And we found a small number of instances, but the relevant files on those were produced as well. And so we have gone beyond just the stuff directly relating to Mr. Al-Bayoumi, but essentially that piece of the motion relates to whether — other topics not relating to Mr. Al-Bayoumi which nevertheless we have to search for documents, and those are also fully briefed in the motion.

I want to clarify one factual point for the record. There was a reference Mr. Al-Bayoumi being seconded to Dallah Avco, and I think we have been clear from the outset of the case that Mr. Al-Bayoumi was seconded to the ANSS project. His work was not directly supervised by Dallah Avco. And is that an important point to keep in mind not only for the merits of the case but also in the context of this motion to compel, because it explains why a lot of documents one might expect to

see if we were actually supervising and actually had knowledge of what he was doing aren't there. Because what a company like Dallah Avco might be expecting to have about somebody whose payroll they're handling is going to be very different if they're just performing very limited administrative services as a contractor for the entity that actually directs and supervises its work.

THE COURT: Good, that was helpful. Thank you.

The other motion that I'm aware of is a motion for sanctions, Perouz Sedaghaty motion for sanctions.

MR. HAEFELE: Good morning again, your Honor, Robert Haefele from Motley Rice.

The Sedaghaty issue, I think that the issue is that the briefing was done on that, your Honor, and we finished the briefing on the Sedaghaty motion several months ago. I think we were just waiting for an order from the Court.

I spoke to Mr. Kabat today who represents

Mr. Sedaghaty, who is here somewhere. I think both of our

positions are it was something that we anticipated -- unless

your Honor, who now took the case over from Judge Maas, wanted

some oral argument -- we understood that it was to be done

based on briefing because the briefing was really something

that the Court had asked for. At the original argument Judge

Maas indicated that he was leaning in one direction, but then

entertained the notion of having some briefing from Mr. Kabat

on a limited issue of whether or not the Court would impose as a sanction adverse inference at trial.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HAEFELE: And that was the issue that he asked for briefing on, which has been briefed, and he asked us, the plaintiffs, to hold off on responding until the Court indicated whether or not it wanted briefing. Eventually it did, and that briefing was done.

And so, from our perspective, we anticipated that it would be -- we expected an order issued from Judge Maas before he left, but apparently it's something that has been passed on to your Honor.

THE COURT: I will betray my lack of engagement on this particular motion. Does the motion indicate clearly where the hearing was so that I can read the transcript that Judge

Maas --

MR. HAEFELE: Yes, I can tell you the date, July 8, 2016.

THE COURT: July 8, 2016. So I will focus on that transcript and read the submissions. And sounds like we won't need oral argument. If we do, I will let you know and we will turn to it. Consistent with my low hanging fruit and urgency approach to triaging the case right now, I had put the two pending motions a bit on the back burner, and I will turn to them in the ordinary course.

MR. HAEFELE: Thank you.

MR. KRY: Will argument be scheduled on the motion to compel?

THE COURT: I will admit I have not read the motion papers yet, so I don't know whether or not oral argument will be helpful to me or not. I will let you know as soon as I do.

I was thinking as we were talking, given your sort of suggestion that oral argument might be useful, that maybe what I would do would be to schedule it on the 18th of January since you're already going to be in court and it be the most efficient way to handle it. Certainly by then I will have gotten up to speed. So I'm thinking that that might make the most sense.

MR. KRY: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. CARTER: I think that would be fine, and I'm trying to think back to the specifics of the briefing, but I would guess that it sort of drops out of thin air without a whole lot of context because there had been a lot of prior briefing that preceded it, so it may very well prove that oral argument would be helpful.

THE COURT: And as far as timing goes, if we delay getting a ruling out until sometime after the January 18 conference, that works for everybody?

MR. CARTER: It does, your Honor.

MR. KRY: Yes.

THE COURT: Why don't we assume now that we will have oral argument on the motion on the 18th of January unless I find that of all my other cases disappear and I have nothing else to do but focus on this motion in the next month or two.

MR. KABAT: Your Honor, I'm also the attorney for Perouz Sedaghaty, and we're willing to rest on the submission of docket number 3317, which is our letter to Judge Mass from July 15. But if you wish to have oral argument, we're willing to participate on January 18 or some later date with respect to the motion that you mentioned.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much.

On my schedule, the next question is: Are there any other pending motions? Anything else that I should know about?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, Sean Carter again. It's not so much a pending motion as there are a few loose ends relating to issues that Judge Maas addressed previously.

Judge Maas had issued a monetary penalty against Wa'el Jalaidan, one of the defendants involved in discovery. Judge Daniels thereafter formalized that monetary penalty and required defendant Jalaidan, who has an executive order 13224 especially designated global terrorist, to undertake steps to obtain a license from the Office of Foreign Assets Control, as would be required in order to make payment of the penalty to us.

Several months ago there was an indication that an

application to the Office of Foreign Assets Control had been submitted. It's been quite a while and we haven't heard anything further regarding the issue, so from the plaintiffs' perspective I think we're wondering whether or not the license has been issued; if it has not, whether or not we can perhaps see some of the communications with the Office of Foreign Assets Control so we can better understand what the delay might be, and to the extent the license has been issued, whether or not the defendant intends to make the payment mandated by the Court.

THE COURT: Is the Court the entity that was supposed to make this application?

MR. CARTER: No, the defendant himself made the application and affirmed to the Court, and as required by Judge Daniels, that an application had been submitted.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, I'm not clear on what you're asking of me, or maybe you're just giving me an update.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I think what we're asking is that counsel for defendant Jalaidan apprise both the Court and the plaintiffs as to the status of the application to obtain the license necessary to make this payment, and if the license has been issued, to explain why the payment has not issued.

THE COURT: Okay. Is counsel for Wa'el Jalaidan in the room?

No.

MR. CARTER: I don't think so, your Honor.

THE COURT: I will take that request under advisement.

Okay. Before we end let me pull the lens back a little bit now and talk to you all about going forward with this case. And maybe, Mr. Carter, you're the one to talk to me about this. Is there a vision of how this case moves forward in this sort of traditional litigation posture, which is to say is there a schedule for discovery, should there be a schedule for discovery, are there depositions that can be taken and should be taken? Where are things?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, what we did I think a little over a year ago, with Judge Maas' approval, is to suggest a sort of rolling schedule for filing motions to compel as to the defendants. And the deadline for filing the motions to compel was determined in large degree by when the defendants themselves indicated that they would be done making their rolling productions of documents.

The two problems that we had encountered were, one, in an environment where the defendants were still producing documents, it was very difficult for us to determine what might be missing, and therefore very difficult for us to file the necessary motions to compel.

And in the same vain, in a world where there was a potential that a massive influx of additional documents were going to be submitted, it was difficult for us to move forward

with depositions, particularly overseas depositions that we might have to then retake by virtue of the most important documents coming at the tail end.

So the vision I think for the case was to try and get through this document production phase, resolve any residual issues relating to motions to compel after the defendants said they were finished, and then go out and take the depositions that we need to take.

Over the last several months a number of defendants have indicated they need some more time to complete their rolling productions. They have discovered additional documents. And so a few of the defendants have come to us and said we're still going to be producing documents essentially through the end of this year.

In another instance or two, for instance defendants

Muslim World League and IIRO, they came to us indicating they

believed they had completed their productions. We had a number

of meet and confers, and they agreed after that dialogue to go

back and look for some additional documents. And about two

weeks ago we sat down again in Washington to discuss the issue,

and they have indicated to us that they are going to be

producing further documents.

So I think broadly we hope that the document production phase will be done in the very early part of next year, at the latest, and that we will be able to wrap up any

motions to compel associated with that not very long thereafter.

One of the challenges is if a defendant produces a hundred thousand additional documents very near to the end of the rolling production and they're in seven different languages, which has been the case, it takes a little while for us to get through that. And so I think we would like just to get a very clear assessment from the defendants of when they realistically would be done producing their documents, and then we can set a schedule for wrapping up all the motions to compel.

On the plaintiffs' side, we finished our production in August of 2012. Our investigations have continued since that time, so there is some additional documentation we'll be producing principally by virtue of FOIA requests that we sent out seven years ago and that we're now receiving responses to. But our productions have been done for a very long time and we're really waiting for the defendants all to wrap up theirs.

THE COURT: Okay. Any defense counsel want to speak to that issue?

MR. COTTREAU: I will start, your Honor. Steve Cottreau for Dubai Islamic Bank.

We, too, completed our production in August 2012.

After three years, plaintiffs moved to compel, and in March the

Court ordered some clean-up categories. By and large we have

complied with those clean-up categories and are still working through a few issues with plaintiffs.

The only other issue I would raise on that -- and we fully expect that we'll work those issues out hopefully with plaintiffs and complete our production and response to the motion to compel early next year. The only issue I would raise with you is that some of the witnesses in the case on the witness list are getting quite aged. And making no judgment being able to predict their health in the future, we would like to move forward with at least a couple of those depositions. I raised the issue today with Mr. Carter and he seemed amenable to it, but want to make sure that's fine with the Court to go ahead and move forward with people who may be getting up in years.

THE COURT: I think that make sense.

MR. CARTER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Here's what I would like to propose: I would like to set a deadline for paper discovery at the end of the year so that we have some concrete backstop --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ GOETZ: Your Honor, before you do that, may I weigh in for WAMY?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. GOETZ: WAMY is one of the defendants that Mr. Carter alluded to that has made some production and is now submitting that on a rolling basis. We produced over 586,000

documents or pages so far. Realistically, there are a number of other documents that we have now received from our client. We think that the receipt process is completed, but we're still reviewing those, determining if there's duplications, et cetera. There are a number of documents go to through.

Our target date was the end of the year, but we anticipate asking plaintiffs for one further extension of some months. So I want to let the Court know that before you set the end of the year as a firm date. We think realistically, from our perspective, given the amount of documents to review, the different languages that they're in, most are in Arabic, that we will not meet that end of the year deadline.

THE COURT: You said you were hoping to get it by the end of year and then you think you will need several more months. What's both reasonable and realistic -- those two things may not always work together -- time frame?

MR. GOETZ: Your Honor, I anticipate asking for another extension of a few months, I don't want to say three or four, but we would hope it would be somewhere in that ballpark. I want to be candid with the Court about the number of documents that we still have to review. It's a large number, and I agree with Mr. Carter that before we get to the motion to compel stage or the deposition stage that that discovery — paper discovery should be complete.

THE COURT: Okay.

Yes, sir.

MR. NASSAR: Your Honor, Waleed Nassar on behalf of the International Islamic Relief Organization and the Muslim World League.

We're expecting an influx of documents from several overseas locations. There's been delays in obtaining the documents. Some of the documents are coming from Tanzania, Kenya, some far-flung places. So we're still waiting for receipt of the documents, but we do anticipate producing the remainder of documents that plaintiffs have requested of us by the end of January. But I think given the recent holidays and overseas and whatnot, we don't anticipate receiving the documents in the upcoming weeks, so there will be a slight delay on that.

THE COURT: Okay.

Mr. Carter, I have just heard from the WAMY defendants and the Muslim World League defendants. Are there other defendants for whom you are receiving documents and you believe you either received most or will have received most by the end of the year?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, as Mr. Cottreau said, we're working through some issues with him relating to his client,

Dubai Islamic Bank. I do think that the additional productions we are expecting from Muslim World League, International

Islamic Relief, and World Assembly of Muslim Youth represent

likely the bulk -- along with Mr. Salerno's client, Mr. Kadi, those are the camps where we expect to receive the bulk of the documents. And I think everyone was sort of targeting towards the end of the year. We're now receiving notice that we're probably going to bleed over a few months after that, but we would expect to see everything within that first quarter of next year from the defendants.

The one difficulty we have is then moving forward after that point in terms of what we do with regard to timing of motions to compel. It's very difficult for us to predict right now because we have no idea what the nature of documents might be, the scale of the productions that are being made, the languages that are implicated. So we would like to get more of the documents in-house before we address specifically a schedule for completing all the motions to compel.

THE COURT: Here's what I'm going to do, I'm going to set a deadline for document production of March 31st. Then what I'm going to do is request that a letter is submitted to me on April 21st advising me of whether or not the parties anticipate any motion to compel and setting forth a reasonable briefing schedule on those motions.

So that will give you time, hopefully, to go through those documents, continue the meet and confer process, which sounds like it's been largely successful to date, and maybe there will be no need for motions to compel. But that should

give you a few weeks, once you have everything, to engage in a meet and confer. So let's at least now set those as deadlines. So March 31st for document production and April 21st for a status letter to me on any motions to compel.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, one thing with regard to those deadlines. Would it be helpful — to the extent that we identify issues where we're not in agreement with the defendants and determine well before that March 31st deadline that there's an area where there's going to be a dispute that will have to be resolved by the Court, would it be helpful for us to simply proceed and file those motions to compel on a rolling basis between?

THE COURT: I think we should talk in January, because I think that's probably a reasonable time to know whether that in fact has come to pass. So let's plan when we meet in January to check in where document discovery is, and to the extent that you identify whole areas that the defendants are refusing to either produce or search, we can tee up then whether or not it makes sense to front load some motions. So why don't we wait until then to evaluate that.

MR. CARTER: Sounds good, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything else that we want to talk about?

I think when we meet in January we'll discuss sort of the status of discovery, but we're also going to talk a lot about Saudi Arabia and what is going on with those cases. So

you should come to that conference prepared to discuss whether or not a motion to amend is going to be required, and if so or if not, what the motion to dismiss that we're anticipating, when that should be filed and whether to do cross motions or not.

Anything further?

I have a couple of housekeeping questions. The first one is there are a lot of you here. I try to run my cases in the most practical and efficient way possible. Sometimes that is sending emails to a couple of lawyers to get an answer. I think there are lawyers — I just want you to let us know, and particularly let Andrew, my clerk, know: Who are the people that we should be contacting both from the plaintiffs' and the defendants' side if we need to — either we have a question about what is going on or where things stand, where should we be going?

MR. KABAT: Your Honor, Sean Carter and I have been handling that, and we coordinate with our respective colleagues on that point.

THE COURT: Perfect. Remind me of your name again?

MR. KABAT: Alan Kabat.

THE COURT: Great.

MR. CARTER: And your Honor, as Mr. Kabat said, I generally have coordinated this, but it would be helpful to also copy Mr. Haefele just in case I'm away.

THE COURT: Okay. So I will assume that, unless somebody tells me later that someone else should be on that list, as long as I email Messrs. Carter, Haefele and Kabat, then I have communicated to the two adversarial parties, so to speak. I don't plan on sort of issuing orders that way, but to the extent I just need some help locating documents or just need some guidance, I'm going to go ahead and look there.

The other housekeeping question is just to confirm that I'm going to be issuing orders under the MDL docket number and not under the individualized case. If it goes under the MDL order, we should assume it applies to everything.

Obviously, the discovery schedule that I just imposed with respect to document discovery will be revisited if and when Saudi Arabia is back in this case, but otherwise we should assume that I'll issue orders just under the MDL number, as was Judge Maas' practice, which I have adopted. To the extent an order addresses only a particular case within the MDL, we'll indicate at the front line which case is affected by the order, but I assume that's the best way to proceed so we can keep everything in the MDL docket. Everybody agree to that?

Okay. Good. Well, I'm pleased to be presiding over this case, and I want again to extend to you all, if you think there's a better way, more efficient way for me to be handling this complex case, I'm open to hearing about it, but I do plan on trying to keep us moving in the right direction and keep us

on as short a leash as is reasonably possible in a case that is this complex. Obviously there is enormous both public interest in the case, and for the families I know there's a desire to have closure as soon as is reasonably possible, and that's going to be my goal.

It's nice to see you all, and I will see you on January 18.